S. C. MERCER, Editor. THURSDAY MORNING JULY 3, 1862,

To Correspondents, Our correspondents must allow us take our own time for reading their com-

munications. We have no time to be read to. It is literally impossible. Piense Notice. We have no time to transcribe communications. We sometimes receive communications with a scrap of confi-

dential information written on the back of the manuscript. Of course if we use the manuscript we have to re-write it, and this imposes entirely too much labor on us. We have no time for such work. Notice to Club-Mukers.

The Editor will be greatly obliged to persons making up clubs for the UNION if arrests and confines such incendiaries as they will remit to the publishers and not Drs. Howers, and Estiour, robels protest to himself. Communications and subscriptions are sometimes mixed up with private information in such a manner as to cause needless delay and trouble to all parties.

To Country Exchanges. Our exchange list has grown enor mously large, extending over all parts of the country. It is of course become an item of considerable expense. We will be glad, however, to exchange with those country exchanges which will give us a few insertions of our prospectus and a notice. We doubt not that in a very short time we shall send out a much larger sheet than at present. The Nashville Union has become one of the institutions of civilization, and ranks with the Rocky Mountains, the Falls of Niagara, the Pacific Ocean and the universal Yankee nation!

The Fourth.

We trust that every loyal person in the city will join heartily in the celebration of our great National Anniversary. Considering the strange and eventful period through which this State has recently passed, under rebel despotism, it will be fraught with far more interest than ordinarily attaches to such celebrations. Come out to the celebration. Let your houses stream with National flags, and let not disloyalty dare to whisper on our streets. Let it be a day consecrated to freedom and American Nationality.

Query. A correspondent wants to know what has become of certain torpedoes which it is said were invented in this city last winter and were ordered by Gen. Jonsisrow to be placed along the bluffs of the river to blow up the Federal gunboats? Our correspondent asks if the inventor will not prepare a few for the celebration on Friday.

Vankee Secessionists, We believe it is a generally conceded fact, that the most obtrusive, importment, insulent and malicious robels in this gity are Yankee men and women. Male and female adventurers, who were spewed out from an unappreciative place of nativity a few years ago in the North, and who, by luck or marriage, have become the owners of a negro of two, tramp our streets from morning till night, and talk through their noses about Lincolnites and Abolitionists, and the divine right of HAM, SHEM and JAPHUT. We met one of these creatures recently, an old acquaintance, and could not suppress a hearty laugh at the ludierous speciacle of a Newfoundland codfish trying to pass itself off for a Mississippi alligator. We have our eye on some of these nuisances-these vile blots on society, these renegades from Yankeedom-and have collected some choice facts relative to their former history, which we shall soon give to the public, unless these wratches learn the decency of silence.

Excellent Appointment.

The United States Senate on the 30th ult confirmed the nomination of Ex-Governor WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL, of Lebanon, as Brigadier-General. This is a most admirable appointment. Governor CAMPBELL is one of the noblest and truest men in the nation. His talents are of a high order, his resolution inflexible, his energy when aroused tremendous, his military skill superior, and his loyalty as immovable as Bunker Hill itself. We know that we have used what some may consider extravagant language, and yet men who know him well, say that the picture is not overdrawn.

The following communication speaks for itself. Now dear, sweet, bewliching ladies, please don't make mouths, or talk saucy any more!

NASHVILLE, July 2d, 1862.

Editor Nasloville Union; Sin: As a citizen of this place, interested in the welfare and happiness of and comfortable room to Louisville for its inhabitants, I think the "powers the accommodation of rebel ladies who that be" could do no better than to establish a prison in which to confine female rebels. I believe every other city has been compelled to resort to towards Federal soldiers. If what we this measure, and why should Nashville be so far behind other places in establishing these benevolent institutions, Why should the patriotism and good conduct of sum he so carefully guarded and watched, and that of our lady than the smaller offences of largeny or by that case nations yet unborn would rise friends so wouldly neglected? Is it murdes. Crinoline hides a great deal, not as important is our country that but is not big enough to hide the deformits women should be instructed in lessons of patriotism and obedience to law, treason. as that the other sex should?

Tyranny --- Cries of the Tories, Interview with the President; on This is a favorite phrase now with the

of a spy, the tories groan at this gross

violation of halear corpur. If Gov-

ernor Jounson, after waiting patiently

for more than three months, for mer

who had fully identified them-

selves with the tory cause during its

unholy ascedency, and who urged the ar-

rest and exile or imprisonment of all

loyal persons, seeing that forbearance

has ceased to be a virtue, and that len-

and exclaim against the act of depotism,

the exercise of one-man power. We

would marvel at the audacity or the short

memories of such persons, were we not

well aware that in times of great commo-

tion people forget to-morrow what they

pare doing to-day. Justice requires, how-

ever, that we shall remember that these

men in whose behalf a false sympathy

is sought to be aroused, were among the

and treason in Tennessee. They had in-

fluence and basely did they pervert it,

to overthrow the government. They

went hand in hand with tory presses,

which clamored like a pack of hungry

wolves for the blood of loyal citizens.

When Judge HUMPHREYS put H. G. Sco-

ver, under a bond of \$10,000, they said

it was eminently fit and proper, and

when the same Judge said it ought to be

increased to \$20,000, they cried, Amen!

When the Nashville Gazette called the

loyal men of Nashville a pack of "white-

livered scoundrels" they said the epithet

was well applied. When the Union and

dmerican said that the "heads of the

Union men of Nashville were in the South

and their hearts were in the North, and

their necks should be stretched to make

up the difference," they applauded the

elegant humor of the expression. | When

R. G. PAYNE telegraphed to the rebel com-

mittee to reply to the hold and true-

hearted ETHERIDGE "with cold steel and

bullets," if he spoke for the Union, these

devils incarnate shouted with delight.

When the Vigilance Committee determin-

ed to examine a peaceable and loval citi-

zen to see whether he had any papers

concealed about him, and if they should

find nothing, to warn him that if he

ventured to remain it would be at the peril

of his life, they winked knowingly at

each other and said that was the course to

in loathsome dungeons in East Tennessee

without an expression of condolence with

the noble sufferers who approved them-

selves worthy sons of the men who fought

under Washingros. Yes, they blasphe-

nously lifted up their eyes to God in his

very sanctuary and prayed for his bless-

ing on the heads of the swindlers,

thieves, plunderers, defaulters, perjurers,

forgers, traitors and murderers who were

at the head of the "hell-born and hell-

bound Southern Confederacy." One of

them with the impudence of the devil

asked the Almighty to whiten the hills

of the South with the bones of the armies

of the Union. There was a vote taken

on the 8th of June 1861, on the question

of the secession of the State, but only a

few daring men ventured to vote for the

Union. They did so at the risk of their

ises. An awful tyranny weighed down

the souls of the people like a monster of

lead. Men spoke in whispers even in

their own dwellings. Spies and inform-

ers dogged the steps and scrutinized the

actions of all persons who were accused

Such was Nashville under rebel rule.

and such was the policy upheld and

coontenanced by those men who within

the past few days have been sent to the

Penitentiary. And dare their friends

talk of the tyranny of the Federal Gov-

eroment? Dare they talk of the des-

potism, the one man power of Governor

oursess, who forbore for three long

months to punish these traiters for their

crimes? For ourselves we have at times

been amuzed at the leniency and for-

bearance of Governor Johnson. He has

molested the rights of no one who has

not been associated with the public en-

omy. He has violated no law, he has

transcended the bounds of no authority.

He has indulged in none of that vindic-

tive spirit which marked the conduct of

the rebels. In making arrests and im-

prisonments, and sending teaffors beyond

the Federal lines he has done simply

"The very head and front of his offending ...

Gen. Boyle has litted up a substantial

allow their tongues to move too freely,

and who are guilty of insulting conduct

sometimes hear be true, a similar build-

ing would not be amiss in this city. We

cannot understand why a woman is to

he allowed to commit treason any more

ity, and baseness, and wickedness of

what duty required of him.

Buth this extent -- to many

of the sin of loyalty.

chief fomenters of the cause of rebellion

iency to traitors is treason to the loyal,

Emancipation. A delegation from the Religious Society ories among us -the partisans of the of Progressive Friends, before the Presi-JEFF. Davis Confederacy-in commentdent this morning to present a memorial, ing on the acts of the Military Governor of Tennessee, or on those of the Presipraying him to decree the emancipation of the slaves. The deputation was introduced dent. Whatever they do to defend or by Senator Wilmor, and accompanied by restore the Government is tyranny. If Messes. Kelly, Davis and Campbell of the a press is stopped which is supported by Pennsylvania delegation in the House, Mr. tory patronage and is controlled by tory William having announced the objects of editors and publishers, and is secretly the deputation, Oxygen Johnson said and insidiously aiming thrusts at the Government, the tories exclaim: "What astounding despotism!" If the Prestdent orders the seizure and confinement

Mr. President: We appear before you by your kind permission, not to solict office for ourselves or our friends, nor to ask for any party or personal favor, but in the interest of the country and of humanity. Our clients are 4,000,000 slaves, who cannot speak for themselves, but only lift up their chained hands in mute but agonizing supplication for the freedom which it is in your power in this solemn crisis of the nation's fate to confer upon them. Johnson then read the memorial, as fol-

To Annanam Laucoust, Pregilent of the United States:

The Religious S ciety of Progressive Friends, in Yearly Meeting assembled at Longwood, Chester county, Pa., from the 5th to the 7th of Sixth month, 1862, under a solenm sense of the perils besetting the ountry, and of the duty devolving upon them to exert whatever influence they possess to rescue it from impending destruction, beg leave respectfully but earneatly to set forth for the consideration of President Lincoln

That they fully share in the general grief and reprobation felt at the seditions urse pursued in opposition to the General Government by the so-called "Confederate States;" regarding it as marked by all the revolting features of high-handed robbery, cruel treachery, and murderous violence, and therefore utterly to be abhorred and condemned by every lover of his country, and friendevery of the human

That, nevertheless, this sanguinary rebellion finds its cause, porpose and com-bustible materials, in that most unchristian and barbarous system of Slavery which prevails in that section of the country, and in the guilt of which the whole land has been deeply involved by general complicity; so that it is to be contritely recognized as the penalty due to such persistent and flagrant transgression, and as the inevitable operation of the law of

eternal justice. That thus heavily visited for its grinding oppression of an unfortunate race, peeled, meeted out, and trodden under oot," whose wrongs have so long cried mto Heaven for reduces -- and thus olemnly warned of the infatuation as well as exceeding wickedness of endeavoring to secure peace, prosperity, and uniy, while leaving millions to clank their chains in the house of bondage-the nation, in its official organization, should lose no time in proclaiming immediate and universal emancipation, so that the present trightful effusion of blood may cease, liberty be established, and a permanent econciliation effected by the removal of the sole cause of these divisions.

That in his speech delivered at Springfield, before his election to the office of. Chief Magistrate, the President expressly declared, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved-I do not expect the house to fall-but I do expect it will cease to be pursue towards loyal men. They heard of divided. It will become all one thing, or the imprisonment of hundreds of patriots all the other.

That this Society, therefore, urgently unite with a wide spread and constantly increasing sentiment in beseeching the President, as the head of the nation lothed with the constitutional power in such fearful emergency to suppress the rebellion effectually by the removal of its cause, not to allow the present golden opportunity to pass without decreeing the entire abolition of Slavery throughout the and, as a measure imperatively demanded by a due regard for the unity of the ountry, the safety and happiness of the people, the preservation of free institutions and by every consideration of justice mercy, and peace. Otherwise, we have fearful reason to apprehend that blood will continue to flow, and fierce dissension to abound, and calamities to increase and flery judgments to be poured out, unonsummated beyond hope of recovery.

The President said that, as he had not been furnished with a copy of the memorial in advance, he could not be expected to make any extended remarks. It was a relief to be assured that the deputation were not applicants for office, for his chief trouble was from that class of persons. The next most troublesome subject was Slavery. He agreed with the memorialists, that Slavery was wrong, but in regard to the ways and means of its removal, his views probably differed from theirs. The goldation in the memorial, from his Spring field speech was incomplete. It should have embraced another sentence, in which he indicated his views as to the effects upon Slavery Itself of the resistance to its extension.

The sentiments contained in that passage were deliberately uttered, and be held them now. If a degree of emancipation could abelish Slavery, John Brown would have done the work effectually. Such a decree surely could not be more binding upon the South than the Constitution, and that cannot be enforced in that part of the country now. Would : proclamation of freedom be any more ef-

Mr. Johnson replied as follows: True, Mr. President, the Constitution cannot now be enforced at the South, but you do not on that account intermit the efforts to enforce it, and the memoralists are solemnly convinced that the abolition of Slavery is indispensable to your suc-

The President further said that he felt the magnitude of the task before him, and hoped to be rightly directed in the very trying circumstances by which he was sucrounded.

Wm. Barnard addressed the President in a few words, expressing sympathy for him in all his embarrasaments, and an carnest desire that he might, under diwine guidance, be led to free the slaves. and thus save then ation from destruction. up to call him blessed, and, better still, he would seems the blessing of God.

The President responded very impressively, saying that he was deeply sensible of his need of Divine assistance.

He had sometime thought that perhaps he might be an instrument in God's hands of accomplishing a great work and he certainly was not unwilling to be. Perhaps, however, God's way of occumplishing the end which the memorialists have in view may be different from theirs. It would be his earnest endeavor, with a firm reliance upon the Divine arm, and seeking light from above, to do his duty in the place to which he had been called.

Prospects of Slavery in Kentucky. We have, on previous occasions, noticed the rapid decline of the slave power in Delaware, Maryland, Missourl and Virginia. Owing to the course of the Confederate Radical Abolition party and their policy of violence and negro-stealing and shooting, the institution has become an intolerable burden and nuisance in these States, and multitudes who, at the beginning of this rebellion, were ardent pro-slavery men, have become equally ardent emancipationists. While a showman is exhibiting his elephant to thousands in his tent, the creature is valuable. but he becomes a ruinous expense when he is shut up in a stable to stand idle. So it is with slaves. Instead of being a source of profit they are growing to be a heavy burden. They are a flock of idle elephants, and impoverish their owners more and more every day. Kentuckians begin to realize this fact sorely, and hence we see the Louisville Journal, an ardent pro-slavery journal, make these remarkable admissions. The Journal makes a simple statement of facts. It savs:

"Whilst slavery will inevitably survive the present struggle, the number of slaves will certainly be very much diminished, and the force of the institution itself will be sensibly impaired. Partially on this account, but chiefly from the deplorable results to which slavery as an element of our politics has led, the political consequence of the institution, whether in the form of abolition or of disunion, will unquestionably perish in the struggle; but the social and economic importance of the institution, with the abatements we have specified, will as unquestionably remain, subject to the wise solution of time and events. This This solution, as regards Kentucky, it is not, we think, difficult to foresee. The increased demand for slaves in the Gulf of a natural desire to cure the evila of a States, consequent on the diminution caused by the present struggle, will so ncrease the value of slaves there, as compared with their value here, that, by will be unpopular wherever the source of the simple force of commercial laws, our troubles is understood. It is only slavery will lapse out of Kentucky into the Gulf States, until, becoming here at length what it now is in Delaware, a judicions stroke of State legislation may end the question. The solution will thus be accomplished by the silent operation of natural laws, unforced by agitation either internal or external.

"A like solution, of course, awaits the Border, if they are but prudent enough

statement that "the political consequence" in 1851, but failing in that instance to of slavery will perish in this struggle. It others, concluded that the people would never sanction resistance, and secretly if it had swallowed all the poisons of determined in future to take special dare Locusta, and had been chained in the of himself. He had, however, got the atilling air of the Grotto del Cane. There lives no magician or sorcerer, whose potent arts can break the everlasting chain in which death has bound its stiffened and set up for themselves.

To this he added the distinction of limbs. There it lies with this inscription on its brow; "Murdered by Secession and Rebellion." The "social and economic importance of the institution," alone survive to await "the wise solution of events," and with a little more obstinacy. on the part of the rebels, it is not hard to foresee how long it will live in any

THE WAR AND THE RELIGIOUS SOCIErus .- The following table has been compiled by the New York Independent as showing the effect of the war upon the leading religious and benevo'ent socie-

Am. Diole 8 of ty ... \$319,551; Am. Trant worldy ... 2017,255 Am. Hune Masson Set 138,751 Am. stul for G.Unico ... 60,560 Am. and for G.Unico ... 60,560 Am. and for G.Unico ... 40,255 Am. Long Faint Sec. 17 72,977 Februs Grandlen resety 42,255 Am. Long Faint 14,648 6,699 In 000 4,621 B461,094 A. Truck S c'sy, Statem 15,042 88,084 N. Y. State Co. Secrety 40,316 18,020 Total 31 224 279 41 211 100 - 821 200

The Montgomery Advertiser says that from the most accurate estimate that can be made from the returns of the Probate Judges and Sheriffs of the counties, Alabama has sent to the war, from first as if for no other purpose than to give to last, 65,000 men out of a voting population of some 85,000. Of these the Ample time was given President Davis State has armed 19,000 and equipped 8,- to gloat over his dream of a union be-

And when these 65,000 are swept off by the fortunes of war, where will men ing the most gigantic preparations for be found to take their place in that depopulated State? On the other hand, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York could each jose that number of men and hardly miss them, as an ele-ment of their military power. Do not the shops of the North to work night and day rebel States see that they are trying to achieve a physical impossibility? Every year that this war continues will increase the population of the Free States and diminish that of the Slave States.

THE BREEL WOUNDED,-A correspondent of the Disputch, who has just returned to Richmond, after a sojourn within the Federal lines, writes that one thing must be said in favor of the energy, that they treat our captive wounded kindly and well. No distinction is made in favor of Federal wounded. All receive the the usages of civilized warfare."

Voice from Dickson County, ... the Country;

Among all the proceedings of the many Snion meetings which have reached us from various Southern States, we do not recollect any which please us so well as the resolutions passed some ten days ago by a gathering of plain Tennessee farmers in Dickson County. They are sensible and practical. They are clear and those precious qualities, patriotism and pluck. If we had taxed and racked our will for a month we could not have written resulutions that please us so well as the following:

UNION MINETING AT VALLEY SPRING MEETING HOUSE, We, the Union men of Diekson County, Penn, met at Valley Springs Meeting House, June the 21st, 1862, and adopted the following resolutions, viz. 1. Resolved, That we believe it to be the imperative duty of the Federal Gov-

erument to put down the present rebellion. 2. Reschool. That we believe it to be the duty of all loyal citizens to aid the Government in suppressing the said re-3. Replied, That we are in favor of the

leading rebels bearing the burthen of the

Federal war tax. Revolved, That we are opposed to the election of any person to any office whatsoever, whose loyalty is doubted. b. Resolved, That we recommend to our brother loyal men throughout the State to hold similar meetings, for the purpos of perpetuating the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That when it is made to appear by the loyal citizens of any neighbor-hood or section, that certain persons from said neighborhood, who are held as prisoners of war to the United States, are loyal to the Government, they should be released and restored to their families and friends.

A. J. H. CROSON, President. G. W. SMITH, Secretary.

Consolidation of the Confederacy, Read the following, Secessionists, and tell us if your vaunted State sovereignty is not floating off like the morning mists From the Montgomery (Ala.) Adventisor, June 7 Every now and then we see an inkling of a disposition for a dictator, which can only be explained upon the hypothesis weak administration by the adoption of strong measures. But we feel confident that the proposition is as ill advised as it necessary to review the brief history of the management of our new government to come to the conclusion that the fault does not lie in the system itself, but in those at the head of it. The country was unfortunate anough o repose a blind confidence in a man, who, whatever might have been his ability to conduct a government in time of peace, has failed to question in our sister States of the exert the powers requisite for a time of War.

to leave the question to such a solution, without seeking to forestall its sure but appled success."

During the reign of party tactics, Mr. Davis was considered an accomplished diplomatist, standing cautiously between We differ with the Journal on one point and national partyism. He had been only in the above extract, and that is its | counted among the leading Secessionists credit of being a bold and intelligent advocate of a cause which rapidly rose i public estimation, until, to his surprise the people manifested the spirit to go out

having made a gallant charge at Buena Vista, having been a good Secretary of War under Mr. Pierce, besides being Chairman of the Military Committee in the United States Senate up to his recent departure from Washington, where his intercourse with Congressmen seem-ed to have impressed them with him, par coellence, as the man for a Southern Presdent. He was elected, and those of us who had previously regarded him rather as an adroit party diplomatist at Washington, than as a great statesman, after hearing his eloquent speeches on the way to the Capital, reviewed our opinions and helped to laud him to the country as the second Washington.

The delusion soon became general Implicit confidence was thus yielded up to one man. The Congress and Cabinet was moulded to his will. The people promptly responded to whatever calls were made upon them for men and moncy, confidently relying upon the President to carry the war into the enemy's country. When the seat of Government was removed to Richmond, on the extreme limits of the Confederacy, they supposed that it was a part of a forward movement to rescue Washington and Maryland from the grasp of the North But, though mistaken in this, their con fidence was not yet shaken. After months of delay, the battle of Manassas was won by a scratch, and the Govern-ment and the people were so infatuated with the result that they imagined the war had ended.

For eight months our army was kept standing on the banks of the Potomac the terrified Yankees an opportunity to come over and propose terms of peace tween the Southern and Northwestern States, to be presided over by himself In the meantime the Yankees were makour subjugation in the spring campaign. They were pruning the army of worthless officers, organizing hundreds of thousands of troops, purchasing immease quentities of grand and munitions from in the manufacture of implements

RECIPE TO MAKE A TATTLES -Take of the vine liunabout and the root of Nimbletongue, of each six handfuls; fifteen ounces of Ambilion, the same quantity of Nonsense. Bruise them together in the mortar of Misapprehension, boll them over the fire of Wild Surmises, until you perceive the soum of Falschood rising on the top; strain it through the cloth Maliguity; then dealn it from the cup o Malevolence, and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil, without respect to person on character. - Anchouge. Add to the above twenty suruples of same accommodations and attentions. In Snobbery and Impudence, without any this respect, at least, our foe conforms to scruples at all, and you have a fullfledged she robel.

Storting Union Sentiments ex-pressed at a Public Meeting in

THEATRE MANAGERS MANAGER ANOTHER GOOD BILL THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

THE STRANGER.

WISS COTTAGE. WITH ALL THE MUSIC.

GREAT BILL FOR 4th JULY. PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FLAGSTFLAGSTFLGAST

A PINE ASSOCIMENT AT N. DERBY'S. No ad COLLEGESTREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

. H. FRENCH

21 PUBLIC SQUARE. (OLD STAND OF SNYDER AND PRINCELL.)

S NOW OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE

BOOTS & SHOES of the most subbrated makes, and equal to the best ever brought to this market, which he efforms the lowest cash prices. He respectfully invites the attention of the trade to his

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT Where they will find every deal eletion of goods suited for their sales of the most desirable style and make. 10.93-46.

Lost.

O'S gericoday evening, on the cars of the Lemin-ville and Nashville depot in Nashville, a signal filect teather earchet. As it contains a neuroran-dum book which is very valuable to the owner, he offers a filteral flower is only persons making it at the St. Clend Hole! JOHN W BUTTLEN.

HATS! HATS! HATS! A NICE assortment of neons' and boys' sammer distance will be said at 25 per condition than cour la close corafgraignt. Apply at once to LAMB & MURPHY.

10 Pablic Square, Cathonn' old store Strayed,

OM my Stable on fast Priday night between of reward will be passed him. John Band art.

Strayed or Stolen. OURING bust week from the pastive of W. B. Elimina, mean Nashville, a light bay beens, about 10 and 8 legh, bung tail, with winte gnot on his back of branded "W," on the shoulder. He is a vest

of branded www. on the shoulder. He is a typic of torse. Any person returning him to No. 22 orth Market street, will be liberally rewarded.

On the Chomol 2d Tennessee Regiment. july 2-dir

NEW STORE!

THE Substitute he we opmend at No. 8 PUBLIC SQUARE NASHVILLE, a large slows of Fereign and Thimestic DRY GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES & HATS, which they cone to the trace at the fewest cash pose. Country morehants visiting the city are intest to give us a call, before buy his electronic test to give us a call, before buy his electronic at LiftCHTEN & BRO., No. 3 South Side Public Equate.

Water Tax.

o collection office from 1 to 0.3, so pressy flag.

\$150 REWARD.

My ron John Tate was taken from the neighbor hand of Bearing Group Kr., by the Tex Blackers on the Extended of February, \$50% and do ried routh. He is about 15 years old, bright smile to coor, face freeded, about 5 feet 8 thinks like rather space out, it is a second of the state from a second of the second of the state from a second of the second of the

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, 2 miles from Richanon, Wilson country, Tennestes, on the 15th mat, a negro men minest alfred, about 80 years of age, 61tch, spars made and eather delicate appearancy, weights ather 140 penade. He as a corporate juy trade, and will doubtiese try to make into the following trade, and pass times? was from min. He can write a possible hand. I will give the abserted and his apprehension so I can get him.

H. WHITESTIE.

Singer's Sewing Machine. F 35 SALEGIO F FOR CASH, ONG OF SHEEL TO UNION STREET, DESCRIPTION P. J. KAUPMAN P. J. KAUPMANN

july2-dim

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NASHVILLE & HUNTSVILLE R. B. STAGE LINE.

there communed running a tally from it is staying fix there and deposits that a fix PCLASEI. The factor on the T. & A. R. R. are making do to from Nuclearite to

REYNOLDS STATION.

J. LE AMLES, Proprietor.

Ear For Firther informall in equity at the Treast Office, No. 25, North Cherry Hirect, Fontile door from Union. 1991—it is Railroad and Omnibus Ticket

OFFICE, No. 25, North Cherry Street, OCCUPATE DOOR PROM UNION.

Princess immediate LEAVING THE CITY BY the Real mend, will have it be their interest to perceive their techniques that the selection in the least, Jacca and Newly ay the shortest district in the Newly, Jacca and Newly ay the shortest and to anony related require.

Also, Altrough security can be given for all alamost in the least of the princess of

W. W. CHAIG, Gen'l Ticket & Freight Agent. THE METHODIST.

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THIRD VOLMME,

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THE METHODIST HAS BEEN MOYORE THE PEO THE METHODIST HAS BEEN SHOPPING THE PEOple 1800 years. He course has been such as to
the entire approbation of like Church, and of
loyal, conservative Christish uses group shore. He
also will be to anyone a complete Family. Helicitus
Newspaper, albigh literary tong: It will be called
as herefolors by Rev. Bild. R. CROCKE, IAIA, name
set by Rev. Julia McGLINTOCK, D. D., all present
residing in Paris as Corresponding Melitor. Among
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ention from any such hydrant of seck, and for a fifther wrather commutate by the person to a water or afternoon gift in the factor, and fall if we water or afternoon in the previous of the section, the eliminate for complete to a fits and exceeding five desirate for communities to a fits and exceeding for computant time and the control of the substantial for communities of a computant of the afternoon as to endpoin to the afternoon produce of the afternoon of the computation of the computa or now in laparment occasion by him or nor her laparment or pape in out of rapair.

Farmet July 107, 1850. The above Law will imprigitly entered again all persons violating it. JAH. WYATT,

Fuperintendent of Water Works #68" Repatch please copy.